

QT

Team Emertxe



Qt Designer

A large, horizontal, double-headed arrow graphic spanning the width of the slide. The arrow is filled with a gradient of purple and magenta colors. It has a white outline and a white shadow, giving it a 3D appearance.



Dialogs and Designer

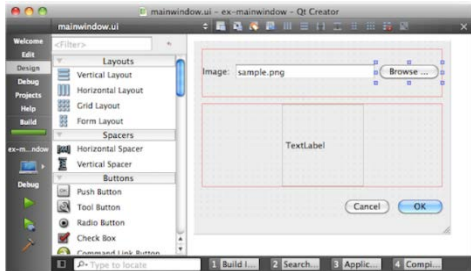


- Dialogs
- Common Dialogs
- Qt Designer



Qt Designer

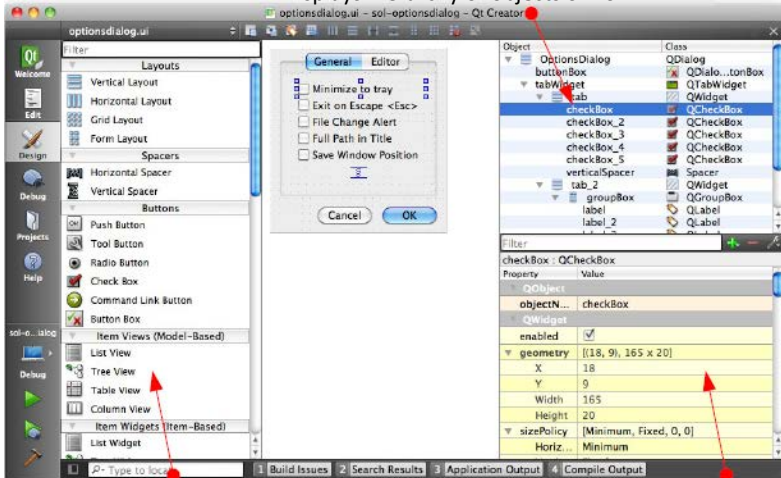
- Design UI forms visually
- Visual Editor for
 - Signal/slot connections
 - Actions
 - Tab handling
 - Buddy widgets
 - Widget properties
 - Integration of custom widgets
 - Resource files



Designer Views

Object Inspector

Displays hierarchy of objects on form



Widget Box

Provides selection of widgets, layouts

Property Editor

Displays properties of selected object

Editing Modes

- Widget Editing
 - Change appearance of form
 - Add layouts
 - Edit properties of widgets
- Signal and Slots Editing
 - Connect widgets together with signals & slots
- Buddy Editing
 - Assign buddy widgets to label
 - *Buddy widgets help keyboard focus handling correctly*
- Tab Order Editing
 - Set order for widgets to receive the keyboard focus

UI Form Files

- Form stored in .ui file
 - format is XML
- uic tool generates code
 - From myform.ui
 - to ui_myform.h

```
// ui_mainwindow.h
```

```
class Ui_MainWindow {  
public:
```

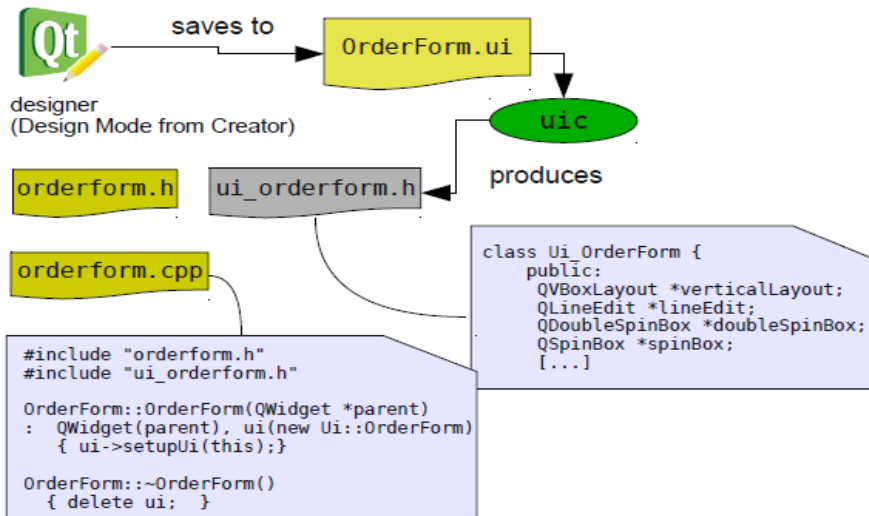
```
    QLineEdit *fileName;
```

```
    ... // simplified code
```

```
    void setupUi(QWidget *) { /* setup widgets */ }  
};
```

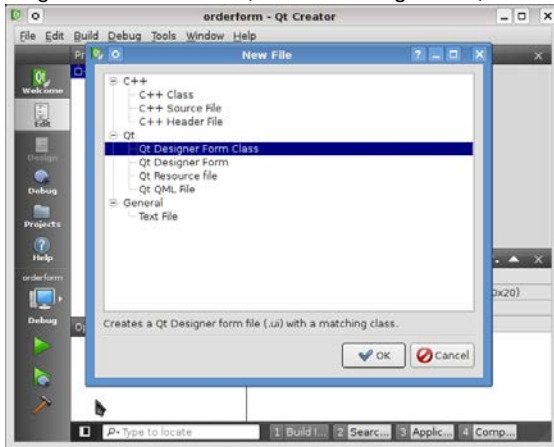
- Form ui file in project (.pro)
FORMS += mainwindow.ui

From .ui to C++



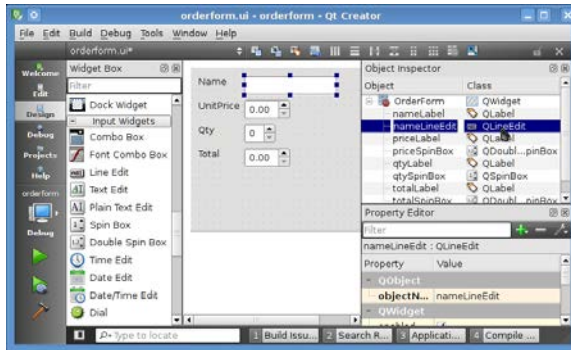
Form Wizards

- Add New... "Designer Form"
 - or "Designer Form Class" (for C++ integration)



Naming Widgets

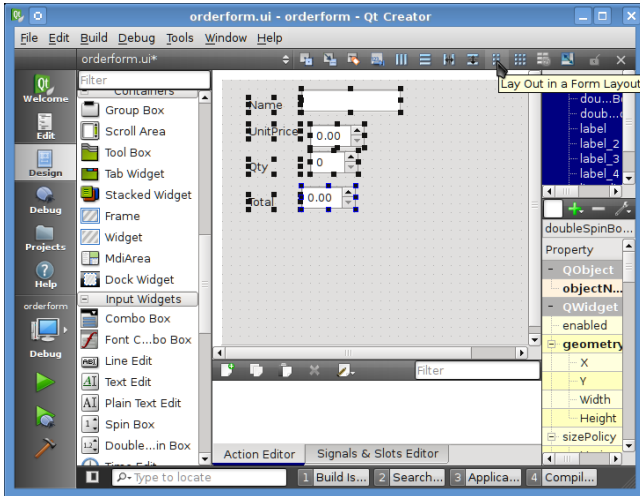
1. Place widgets on form
2. Edit objectName property



- *objectName defines member name in generated code*

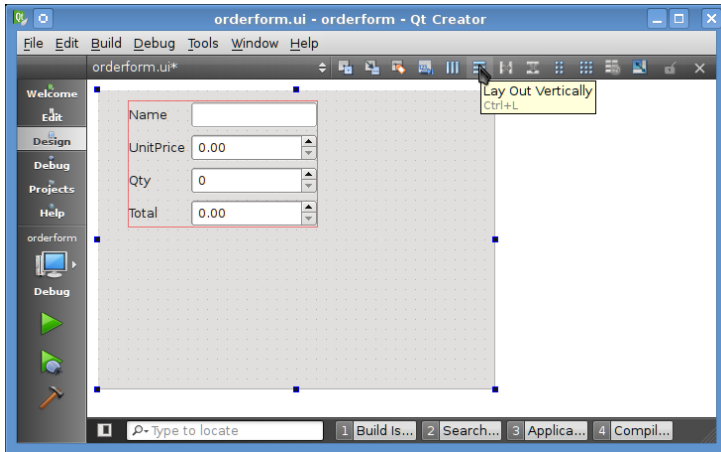
Form layout

QFormLayout: Suitable for most input forms



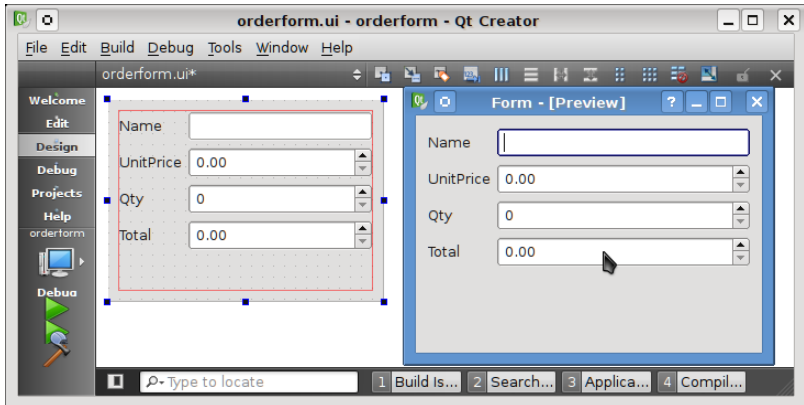
Top-Level Layout

- First layout child widgets
- Finally select empty space and set top-level layout



Preview Mode

Check that widget is nicely resizable



Code Integration

```
// orderform.h  
class Ui_OrderForm;  
class OrderForm : public QDialog {  
private:  
    Ui_OrderForm *ui; // pointer to UI object  
};
```

- "Your Widget" derives from appropriate base class
- *ui member encapsulate UI class
- Makes header independent of designer generated code

Code Integration

```
// orderform.cpp
#include "ui_orderform.h"

OrderForm::OrderForm(QWidget *parent)
: QDialog(parent), ui(new Ui_OrderForm) {
    ui->setupUi(this);
}

OrderForm::~OrderForm() {
    delete ui; ui=0;
}
```

- *Default behavior in Qt Creator*

Signals and Slots

- Widgets are available as public members
 - `ui->fileName->setText("image.png")`
 - *Name based on widgets object name*
- You can set up signals & slots traditionally...
 - `connect(ui->okButton, SIGNAL(clicked()), ...`
- Auto-connection facility for custom slots
 - Automatically connect signals to slots in your code
 - Based on object name and signal
 - `void on_objectName_signal(parameters);`
 - Example: `on_okButton_clicked()` slot
 - [Automatic connections](#)
- Qt Creator: right-click on widget and "Go To Slot"
 - Generates a slot using auto-connected name

Loading .ui files

- Forms can be processed at runtime
 - Produces dynamically generated user interfaces
- Disadvantages
 - Slower, harder to maintain
 - Risk: .ui file not available at runtime

- Loading .ui file

```
QUiLoader loader;  
QFile file("forms/textfinder.ui");  
file.open(QFile::ReadOnly);  
QWidget *formWidget = loader.load(&file, this);
```

- Locate objects in form

```
ui_okButton = qFindChild<QPushButton*>(this,  
"okButton");
```

Hands-on

- Lab 10: Order form
 - [Objectives](#)
 - Template code

Model/View modules

A large, horizontal, stylized arrow pointing to the right. The arrow has a gradient from magenta on the left to dark purple on the right. It features a white outline and a white chevron-like shape in the center, creating a layered effect.

Objectives

- Model/View Concept
- Custom Models
- Delegates
- Editing item data
- Data Widget Mapper
- Drag and Drop
- Custom Tree Model

Objectives

Using Model/View

- Introducing to the concepts of model-view
- Showing Data using standard item models

Custom Models

- Writing a simple read-only custom model.
- Editable Models
- Custom Delegates
- Using Data Widget Mapper
- Custom Proxy Models
- Drag and Drop

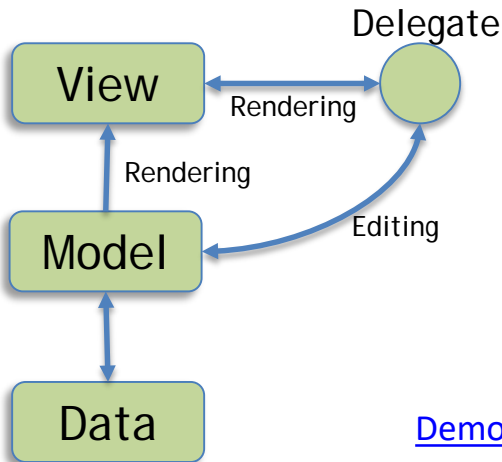
Model/View

- Model/View Concept
- Custom Models
- Delegates
- Editing item data
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Why Model/View?

- **Isolated domain-logic**
 - From input and presentation
- **Makes Components Independent**
 - For Development
 - For Testing
 - For Maintenance
- **Foster Component Reuse**
 - Reuse of Presentation Logic
 - Reuse of Domain Model

Model/View Components



[Demo](#)

Model Structures

List Model

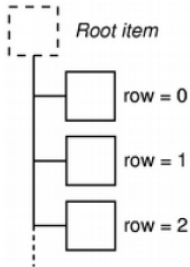
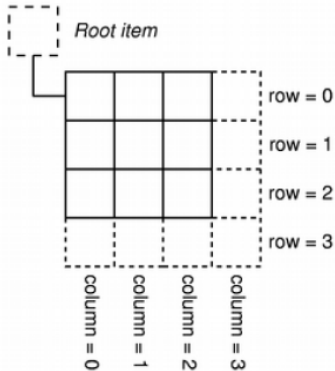
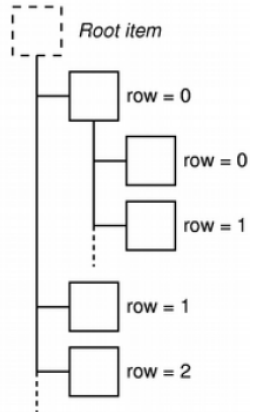


Table Model



Tree Model

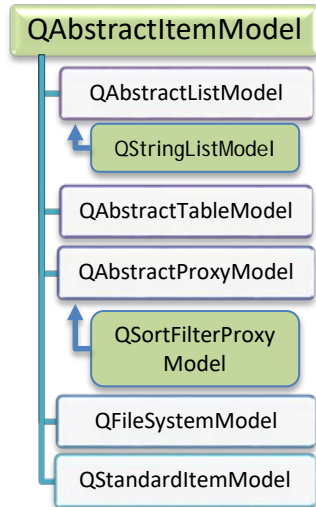


View Classes

- **QtQuick ItemView**
 - Abstract base class for scrollable views
- **QtQuick ListView**
 - Items of data in a list
- **QtQuick GridView**
 - Items of data in a grid
- **QtQuick PathView**
 - Items of data along a specified path

Model Classes

- **QAbstractItemModel**
 - Abstract interface of models
- **Abstract Item Models**
 - Implement to use
- **Ready-Made Models**
 - Convenient to use
- **Proxy Models**
 - Reorder/filter/sort your items
- [Model class documentation](#)



Data-Model-View Relationships

- **Standard Item Model**

- Data+Model combined
- View is separated
- Model is your data



- **Custom Item Models**

- Model is adapter to data
- View is separated



QModelIndex

- Refers to item in model
- Contains all information to specify location
- Located in given row and column
 - May have a parent index
- **QModelIndex API**
 - `row()` - row index refers to
 - `column()` - column index refers to
 - `parent()` - parent of index
 - or `QModelIndex()` if no parent
 - `isValid()`
 - Valid index belongs to a model
 - Valid index has non-negative row and column numbers
 - `model()` - the model index refers to
 - `data(role)` - data for given role

Table/Tree

- Rows and columns

- Item location in table model
- Item has no parent (`parent.isValid() == false`)

```
indexA = model->index(0, 0, QModelIndex());  
indexB = model->index(1, 1, QModelIndex());  
indexC = model->index(2, 1, QModelIndex());
```

- Parents, rows, and columns

- Item location in tree model

```
indexA = model->index(0, 0, QModelIndex());  
indexC = model->index(2, 1, QModelIndex());  
// asking for index with given row, column  
and parent  
indexB = model->index(1, 0, indexA);
```

Item and Item Roles

- Item performs various roles
 - for other components (delegate, view, ...)
- Supplies different data
 - for different situations
- Example:
 - `Qt::DisplayRole` used displayed string in view
- Asking for data

```
QVariant value = model->data(index, role);  
// Asking for display text  
QString text = model->data(index,  
Qt::DisplayRole).toString();
```
- Standard roles
 - Defined by `Qt::ItemDataRole`

Showing simple Data

QStandardItemModel - Convenient Model

- QStandardItemModel
 - Classic item-based approach
 - Only practical for small sets of data

```
model = new QStandardItemModel(parent);  
item = new QStandardItem("A (0,0)");  
model->appendRow(item);  
model->setItem(0, 1, new QStandardItem("B  
(0,1)"));  
item->appendRow(new QStandardItem("C (0,0)"));
```

Demo

- *"B (0,1)" and "C (0,0)" - Not visible. (list view is only 1-dimensional)*

Proxy Model

- QSortFilterProxyModel
 - Transforms structure of source model
 - Maps indexes to new indexes

```
view = new QQuickView(parent);  
// insert proxy model between model and  
view
```

```
proxy = new  
QSortFilterProxyModel(parent);  
proxy->setSourceModel(model);  
view->engine()->rootContext()-  
>setContextProperty("_proxy", proxy);
```

Note: Need to load all data to sort or filter

Sorting/Filtering

- **Filter with Proxy Model**

```
// filter column 1 by "India"
proxy->setFilterWildcard("India");
proxy->setFilterKeyColumn(1);
```

- **Sorting with Proxy Model**

```
// sort column 0 ascending
proxy->sort(0, Qt::AscendingOrder);
```

- **Filter via TextInputs signal**

```
TextInput {
    onTextChanged: _proxy.setFilterWildcard(text)
}
```

- [Demo](#)

Summary



- **Model Structures**
 - List, Table and Tree
- **Components**
 - Model - Adapter to Data
 - View - Displays Structure
 - Delegate - Paints Item
 - Index - Location in Model
- **Views**
 - ListView
 - GridView
 - PathView
- **Models**
 - QAbstractItemModel
 - Other Abstract Models
 - Ready-Made Models
 - Proxy Models
- **Index**
 - `row(), column(), parent()`
 - `data(role)`
 - `model()`
- **Item Role**
 - `Qt::DisplayRole`
 - Standard Roles in `Qt::ItemDataRoles`

Model/View

- Model/View Concept
- Custom Models
- Delegates
- Editing item data
- Data Widget Mapper
- Drag and Drop
- Custom Tree Model

Implementing a Model



- Variety of classes to choose from
 - **QAbstractListModel**
 - One dimensional list
 - **QAbstractTableModel**
 - Two-dimensional tables
 - **QAbstractItemModel**
 - Generic model class
 - **QStringListModel**
 - One-dimensional model
 - Works on string list
 - **QStandardItemModel**
 - Model that stores the data
- Notice: Need to subclass *abstract* models

Step 1:

Read Only List Model

```
class MyModel: public QAbstractListModel {
public:
    // return row count for given parent
    int rowCount( const QModelIndex &parent)
    const;

    // return data, based on current index and
    requested role
    QVariant data( const QModelIndex &index,
        int role = Qt::DisplayRole) const;
};
```

[Demo](#)

Step 2:

Header Information

```
QVariant MyModel::headerData(int section,  
Qt::Orientation orientation,  
int role) const  
{  
    // return column or row header based on  
    orientation  
}
```

[Demo](#)

Step 3:

Enabling Editing

```
// should contain Qt::ItemIsEditable
Qt::ItemFlags MyModel::flags(const QModelIndex &index)
const
{
    return QAbstractListModel::flags() |
        Qt::ItemIsEditable;
} // set role data for item at index to value
bool MyModel::setData( const QModelIndex & index,
const QVariant & value,
int role = Qt::EditRole)
{
    ... = value; // set data to your backend
    emit dataChanged(topLeft, bottomRight); // if
    successful
} Demo
```


Step 4:

Row Manipulation



```
// insert count rows into model before row
bool MyModel::insertRows(int row, int count, parent)
{
    beginInsertRows(parent, first, last);
    // insert data into your backend
    endInsertRows();
}

// removes count rows from parent starting with row
bool MyModel::removeRows(int row, int count, parent)
{
    beginRemoveRows(parent, first, last);
    // remove data from your backend
    endRemoveRows();
}
```

[Demo](#)

Hands-on

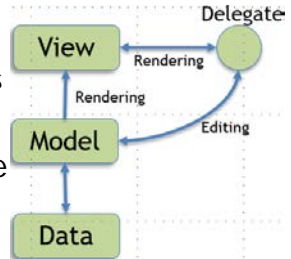
- Lab 11: City list model
 - Objectives
 - Template code

Model/View

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Item Delegates

- QAbstractItemDelegate subclasses
 - Control appearance of items in views
 - Provide edit and display mechanisms
- QItemDelegate, QStyledItemDelegate
 - Default delegates
 - Suitable in most cases
 - Model needs to provide appropriate data
- When to go for Custom Delegates?
 - More control over appearance of items



Item Appearance

Data table

shown has no custom delegate



	1	2	3	4	5
1	R0-C0	R0-C1	R0-C2	R0-C3	R0-C4
2	R1-C0	R1-C1	R1-C2	R1-C3	R1-C4
3	R2-C0	R2-C1	R2-C2	R2-C3	R2-C4
4	R3-C0	R3-C1	R3-C2	R3-C3	R3-C4
5	R4-C0	R4-C1	R4-C2	R4-C3	R4-C4
6	R5-C0	R5-C1	R5-C2	R5-C3	R5-C4
7	R6-C0	R6-C1	R6-C2	R6-C3	R6-C4
8	R7-C0	R7-C1	R7-C2	R7-C3	R7-C4
9	R8-C0	R8-C1	R8-C2	R8-C3	R8-C4
10	R9-C0	R9-C1	R9-C2	R9-C3	R9-C4

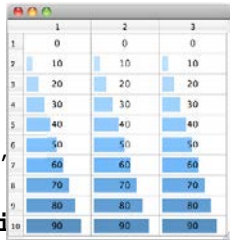
- No need for custom delegate!
- Use `Qt::ItemRole` to customize appearance

QAbstractItemDelegate

```
class BarGraphDelegate : public
QAbstractItemDelegate {
public:
    void paint(QPainter *painter,
        const QStyleOptionViewItem &option,
        const QModelIndex &index) const;
    QSize sizeHint(const QStyleOptionVi
&option,
        const QModelIndex &index) const;
};
```

[Demo](#)

[Documentation](#)



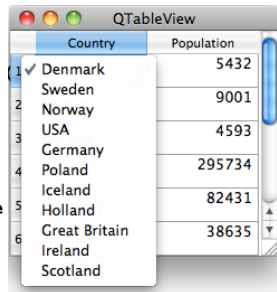
Model/View

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Editor Delegate

- Provides QComboBox
 - for editing a series of values

```
class CountryDelegate : public QItemDelegate
{
    public:
        // returns editor for editing data
        QWidget *createEditor( parent, option, index ) const;
        // sets data from model to editor
        void setEditorData( editor, index ) const;
        // sets data from editor to model
        void setModelData( editor, model, index ) const;
        // updates geometry of editor for index
        void updateEditorGeometry( editor, option, index ) const;
};
```



Creating Editor

- Create editor by index

```
QWidget *CountryDelegate::createEditor( ... ) const {  
    QComboBox *editor = new QComboBox(parent);  
    editor->addItem( m_countries );  
    return editor;  
}
```

- Set data to editor

```
void CountryDelegate::setEditorData( ... ) const {  
    QComboBox* combo = static_cast<QComboBox*>( editor );  
    QString country = index.data().toString();  
    int idx = m_countries.indexOf( country );  
    combo->setCurrentIndex( idx );  
}
```

Data to the model

- When user finished editing
 - view asks delegate to store data into model
- ```
void CountryDelegate::setModelData(editor, model,
index) const {
 QComboBox* combo = static_cast<QComboBox*>(
 editor);
 model->setData(index, combo->currentText());
}
```
- If editor has finished editing
- ```
// copy editors data to model  
emit commitData( editor );  
// close/destroy editor  
emit closeEditor( editor, hint );  
// hint: indicates action performed next to  
editing
```

Editor's geometry

- Delegate manages editor's geometry
- View provides geometry information
 - QStyleOptionViewItem

```
void CountryDelegate::updateEditorGeometry( ... ) const
{
    // don't allow to get smaller than editors sizeHint()
    QSize size = option.rect.size().expandedTo(editor->
sizeHint());
    QRect rect(QPoint(0,0), size);
    rect.moveCenter(option.rect.center());
    editor->setGeometry( rect );
}
```

- [Demo](#)
- Case of multi-index editor
 - Position editor in relation to indexes

Setting Delegates

- `view->setItemDelegate(...)`
- `view->setItemDelegateForColumn(...)`
- `view->setItemDelegateForRow(...)`

Type Based Delegates



[Demo](#)

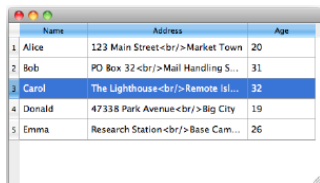


Model/View

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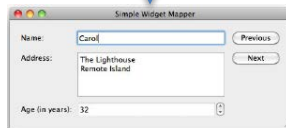
QDataWidgetMapper

- Maps model sections to widgets
- Widgets updated, when current index changes
- Orientation
 - Horizontal => Data Columns
 - Vertical => Data Rows



	Name	Address	Age
1	Alice	123 Main Street Market Town	20
2	Bob	PO Box 32 Mail Handling S...	31
3	Carol	The Lighthouse Remote Isl...	32
4	Donald	47338 Park Avenue Big City	19
5	Emma	Research Station Base Cam...	26

Mapping



Simple Widget Mapper

Name: Previous

Address: Next

Age (in years):

QDataWidgetMapper

- Mapping Setup

```
mapper = new QDataWidgetMapper(this);
mapper->setOrientation(Qt::Horizontal);
mapper->setModel(model);
// mapper->addMapping( widget, model-section)
mapper->addMapping(nameEdit, 0);
mapper->addMapping(addressEdit, 1);
mapper->addMapping(ageSpinBox, 2);
// populate widgets with 1st row
mapper->toFirst();
```

- Track Navigation

```
connect(nextButton, SIGNAL(clicked()),
        mapper, SLOT(toNext()));
connect(previousButton, SIGNAL(clicked()),
        mapper, SLOT(toPrevious()));
```

[Demo](#)

Mapped Property

```
class QLineEdit : public QWidget
{
    Q_PROPERTY(QString text
    READ text WRITE setText NOTIFY textChanged
    USER true) // USER property
};
```

- USER indicates property is user-editable property
- Only one USER property per class
- Used to transfer data between the model and the widget

```
addMapping(lineEdit, 0); // uses "text" user property
addMapping(lineEdit, 0, "inputMask"); // uses named property
```

[Demo](#)

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Drag and Drop for Views

- Enable the View

```
// enable item dragging
view->setDragEnabled(true);
// allow to drop internal or external items
view->setAcceptDrops(true);
// show where dragged item will be dropped
view->setDropIndicatorShown(true);
```

- Model has to provide support for drag and drop operations

```
Qt::DropActions MyModel::supportedDropActions() const
{
    return Qt::CopyAction | Qt::MoveAction;
}
```

- Model needs to support actions

- For example `Qt::MoveAction`
- implement `MyModel::removeRows(...)`

QStandardItemModel

- Setup of Model

- Model is ready by default
- `model->mimeType()`
 - "application/x-qabstractitemmodeldatalist"
 - "application/x-qstandarditemmodeldatalist"
- `model->supportedDragActions()`
 - `QDropEvent::Copy` | `QDropEvent::Move`
- `model->supportedDropActions()`
 - `QDropEvent::Copy` | `QDropEvent::Move`

- Setup of Item

```
item = new QStandardItem("Drag and Droppable Item");  
// drag by default copies item  
item->setDragEnabled(true);  
// drop mean adding dragged item as child  
item->setDropEnabled(true);
```

[Demo](#)

QAbstractItemModel

```
class MyModel : public QAbstractItemModel {
public:
    // actions supported by the data in this model
    Qt::DropActions supportedDropActions() const;
    // for supported index return Qt::ItemIs(Drag|Drop)Enabled
    Qt::ItemFlags flags(const QModelIndex &index) const;
    // returns list of MIME types that are supported
    QStringList QAbstractItemModel::mimeTypes() const;
    // returns object with serialized data in mime formats
    QMimeData *mimeData(const QModelIndexList &indexes) const;
    // true if data and action can be handled, otherwise false
    bool dropMimeData(const QMimeData *data, Qt::DropAction
        action,
        int row, int column, const QModelIndex &parent);
};
```

[Demo](#)

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A Custom Tree Model in 5 Steps

1. Read-OnlyModel
2. EditableModel
3. Insert-RemoveModel
4. LazyModel
5. Drag and DropModel

A Node Structure

```
class Node {  
public:  
    Node(const QString& aText="No Data",    Node  
*aParent=0);  
    ~Node();  
    QVariant data() const;  
public:  
    QString text;  
    Node *parent;  
    QList<Node*> children;  
};
```

[Demo](#) (node.h)

Read-Only Model

```
class ReadOnlyModel : public QAbstractItemModel {
public:
    ...
    QModelIndex index( row, column, parent ) const;
    QModelIndex parent child ) const;
    int rowCount( parent ) const;
    int columnCount( parent ) const;
    QVariant data( index, role ) const;
protected: // important helper methods
    QModelIndex indexForNode(Node *node) const;
    Node* nodeForIndex(const QModelIndex &index)
    const;
    int rowForNode(Node *node) const;
};
```

Editable Model

```
class EditableModel : public ReadOnlyModel {  
public:  
    ...  
    bool setData( index, value, role );  
    Qt::ItemFlags flags( index ) const;  
};
```

Insert/Remove Model



```
class InsertRemoveModel : public
EditableModel {
public:
    ...
    void insertNode(Node *parentNode, int
pos, Node *node);
    void removeNode(Node *node);
    void removeAllNodes();
};
```

Lazy Model

```
class LazyModel : public ReadOnlyModel {  
public:  
    ...  
    bool hasChildren( parent ) const;  
    bool canFetchMore( parent ) const;  
    void fetchMore( parent );  
};
```

DnD Model

```
class DndModel : public InsertRemoveModel {  
    public:  
        ...  
        Qt::ItemFlags flags( index ) const;  
        Qt::DropActions supportedDragActions() const;  
        Qt::DropActions supportedDropActions() const;  
        QStringList mimeTypes() const;  
        QMimeData *mimeData( indexes ) const;  
        bool dropMimeData(data, dropAction, row, column,  
            parent);  
        bool removeRows(row, count, parent);  
        bool insertRows(row, count, parent);  
};
```

QtMultimedia

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QtMultimedia



- Qt Multimedia is an essential module that provides a rich set of QML types and C++ classes to handle multimedia content.
- It also provides necessary APIs to access the camera and radio functionality.



Features

- Access raw audio devices for input and output
- Play low latency sound effects
- Play media files in playlists (such as compressed audio or video files)
- Record audio and compress it
- Tune and listen to radio stations
- Use a camera, including viewfinder, image capture, and movie recording
- Play 3D positional audio with Qt Audio Engine
- Decode audio media files into memory for processing
- Accessing video frames or audio buffers as they are played or recorded

Audio

- Qt Multimedia offers a range of audio classes, covering both low and high level approaches to audio input, output and processing.
- For playing media or audio files that are not simple, uncompressed audio, you can use the [QMediaPlayer](#) C++ class.
- The QMediaPlayer class and associated QML types are also capable of playing video, if required.
- The compressed audio formats supported does depend on the operating system environment, and also what media plugins the user may have installed.
- For recording audio to a file, the [QAudioRecorder](#) class allows you to compress audio data from an input device and record it.
- Demo

Video

- We can use the QMediaPlayer class to decode a video file, and display it using [QVideoWidget](#), [QGraphicsVideoItem](#), or a custom class.
- Demo

THANK YOU